MASKED SEARCH PROGRAM

TECHNICAL DOCUMENTARY REPORT NO. ESD-TDR-64-629

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JANUARY 1965

G.S. Stoller

Prepared for

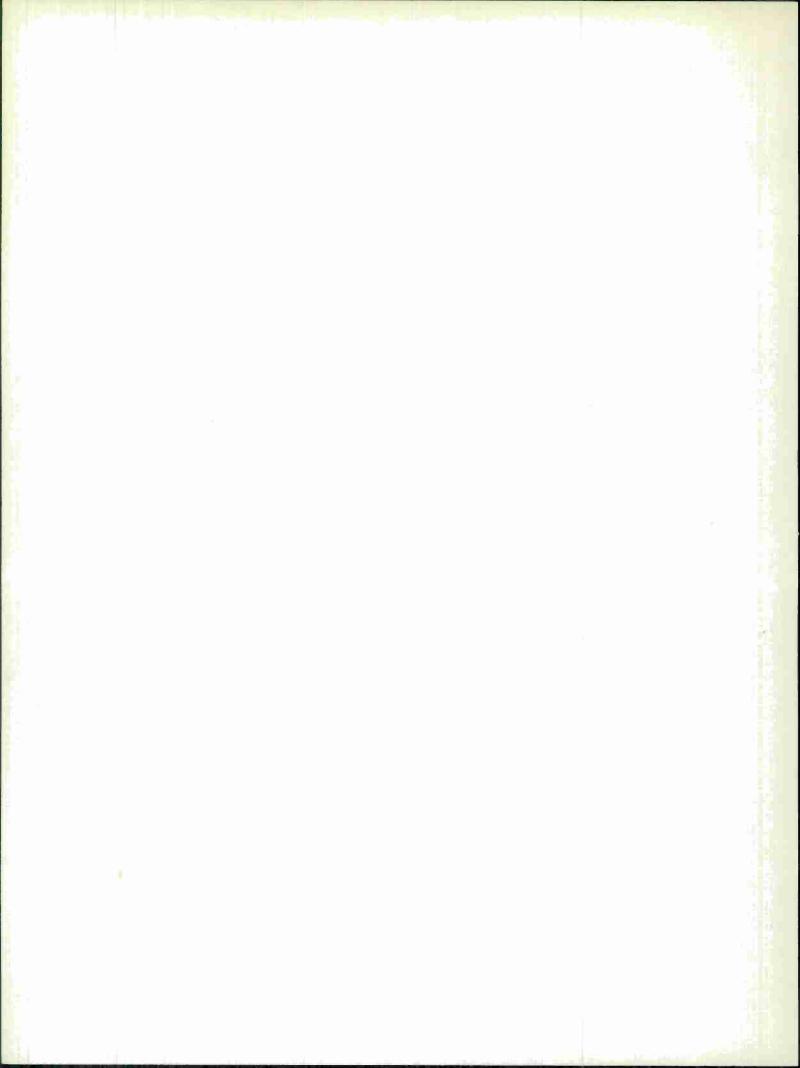
DIRECTORATE OF COMPUTERS
ELECTRONIC SYSTEMS DIVISION
AIR FORCE SYSTEMS COMMAND
UNITED STATES AIR FORCE

L.G. Hanscom Field, Bedford, Massachusetts



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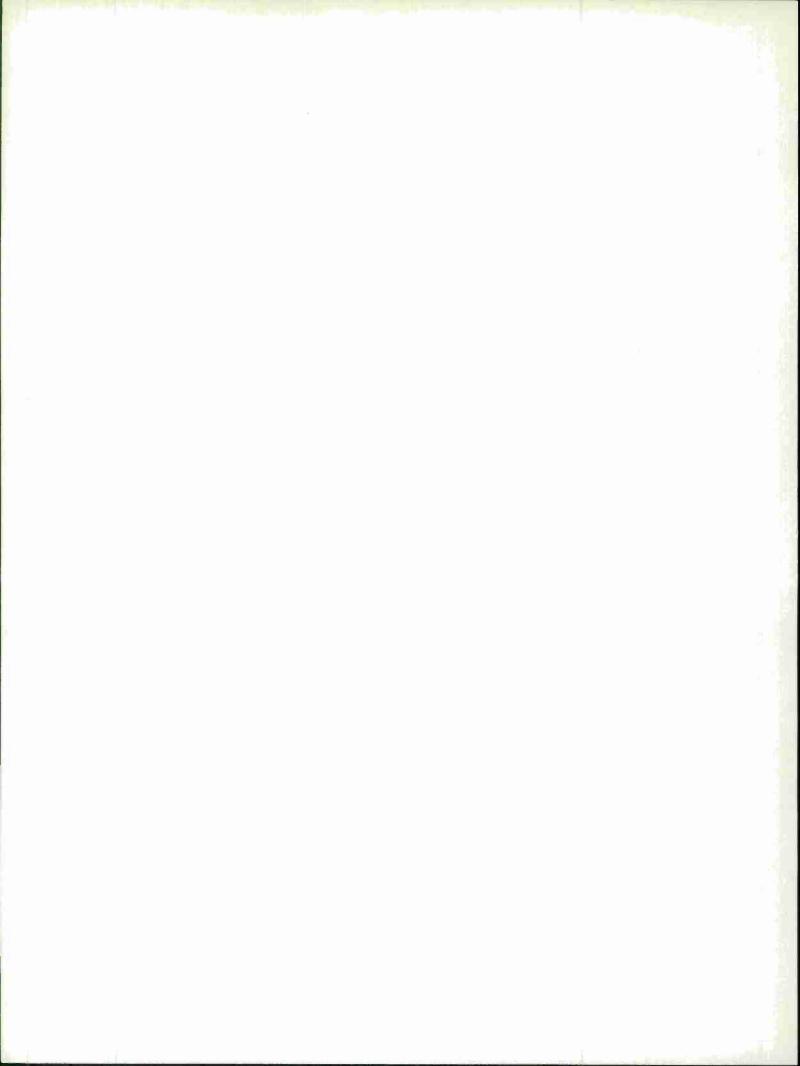
ABSTRACT

The Masked Search Program is a static trace and can be used for debugging or modifying a 7090 program. This report describes the program and how it is used in most cases. Additional information is provided to cover unusual occurrences during the program run.

REVIEW AND APPROVAL

This technical documentary report has been reviewed and is approved.

John F. Ecan Project Officer



MASKED SEARCH PROGRAM

SECTION I

INTRODUCTION

Sections II through VI of this document describe the Masked Search Program and how it is used for most cases. Sections VII through XII provide additional information to cover an unusual occurrence during the running of the program. Sections VII through XII are also useful for changing the program for a non-M90 run or for running the program with a different monitor system. For example, any tape unit can be chosen as the input tape and any other tape unit may be designated as the output tape. The input tape can be prepared by a peripheral card-to-tape unit and the output tape can be listed on a peripheral tape-to-printer unit.

SECTION II

PURPOSE OF PROGRAM

By means of specification cards (described in Section IV), the user specifies a mask and a search area (block of storage) to the program. In accordance with the specification request, the program prints out a list of the locations in the search area that satisfy the conditions set up by the specification cards.

For instance, an address mask may be used to find all locations that have anything to do with a particular entry point to a subroutine; i.e., from which locations is this subroutine entered? After obtaining a list of the locations having this entry point as their address, a listing of the data being searched would normally tell where in the search area this subroutine is being entered.

Another example involves finding how certain storage locations are used; i.e., what is stored there and when is it read?* By means of an op-code mask, one can find all locations that contain instructions which change memory, i.e., all "store" instructions and RDS.

This routine is a tool that was used to change a large system program (the META assembler) which was the working program.

SECTION III

DIRECTIONS FOR USE OF MASKED SEARCH PROGRAM

The Masked Search Program uses a relocatable column-binary deck. This deck should be preceded by a "relocate origin" card when it is being loaded. This card will have a 7-9 punch in column 1. The origin at which the Masked Search Program is to be loaded into the memory will be specified in the address field of what is usually the checksum word (the bottom three rows of column 5 and all of column 6).

The Masked Search Program can be loaded using the M90 load card. Along with the Masked Search Program, one should load the data that is to be searched.

After the loading is completed, control is given to the Masked Search Program. The program expects to find the specification cards on the community input (COMIN) tape. The specification cards should be BCD cards stored one-per-record (in BCD records) on the COMIN tape. If redundancy or EOF is encountered while attempting to read a specification card, the program aborts.

All output is written on the community output (COMOUT) tape for offline printing.

The deck for a sample run using the Masked Search Program could be arranged as follows:

III JOB

III LOAD 2COMIN

binary deck of program to be searched

"relocate origin" card binary deck of Masked Search Program

III 1401 DATA, 1
input specification cards for the search

III ENDJOB

It is assumed that the program to be search contains exactly one transfer card. The number of transfer cards in that program determines the coefficient of "COMIN" on the M90 LOAD card.

The Masked Search Program occupies $224_{10}(340_8)$ locations of which the last 24_{10} (30₈) are buffer locations. For this reason it is restricted to be loaded with a new origin between 6_8 and 70470_8 .

SECTION IV

FORMAT OF (INPUT) SPECIFICATION CARDS

The first two columns of a specification card contain characters which tell the program what function to perform. Six functions are provided and can be called for by using the characters EQ, RL, RA, BD, MK, HO.

Following the characters which request a function are two fields each containing an octal integer (possibly signed). Both fields are required on the RL, RA, and BD cards. Only the first field is required on the EQ and MK cards. No fields are required on the HO card. The terms "argument 1" and "argument 2" shall refer to the contents of the first and second fields of a specification card (respectively).

Each of these two fields begins at a fixed length and a fixed column. The first field begins at column 6 and extends through column 18. The second field begins at column 24 and extends through column 36. Thus each field occupies 13 columns. In each field, the low-order 12 columns are interpreted as though each contained an octal digit. That is, only the three low-order bits of the six-bit character code are used when interpreting these columns. Hence, a blank column is equivalent to a column with a \emptyset punched in it. The first column of each field (columns 6 and 24) is examined for a minus sign. If this column contains a minus sign, then the corresponding argument is made negative through an SSM instruction. If this column does not contain a minus sign, the corresponding argument is unchanged.

Beyond the required columns, all punches are ignored. Hence comments may be inserted on all specification cards after column 37.

The EQ card (equals) causes the program to investigate the search area for words which are identical to argument 1 of the EQ card when looked at through the mask. The locations of these words are printed out (offline).

The RL card (range, logical) is used for a range search on logical quantities (i.e., unsigned numbers from 0 to 2^{36} -1). Here the sign bits of the arguments are considered as numerical bits. The program examines the search area for words which, considered as logical quantities, lie between (logical) argument 1 and (logical) argument 2 inclusive, when all of these quantities are looked at through the mask. The locations of these words are printed out (offline).

The RA card (range algebraic) causes the same processing as an RL card except that here the comparisons are algebraic (i.e., signed).

The BD card sets boundaries for the search area. Argument 1 is the first-word location and argument 2 is one more than the last-word location. These two arguments are not masked. A search area consisting of more than 77776_8 locations should not be used. The addresses set by a BD card are initialized to the values that they would contain if a BD card having \emptyset_8 as argument 1 and 77776_8 as argument 2 had been read in.

Argument 1 of the MK card (mask) is a mask which will be used on all subsequent searches until overridden by another MK card. Obviously this argument is not masked by the present mask. An initial mask of "all ones" is assumed.

The HO card (whoa) terminates the reading of specification cards. Its fields are ignored. A normal return to the monitor results after this card is read.

SECTION V

FORMAT OF COMMENT CARDS

A card that has been read into the computer by this program is considered a comment card only if column 2 is blank. Column 1 is then assumed to contain a carriage-control character for the printer. (Use a blank in column 1 if you wish to single space when printing this card; i.e., print on the line now available and then space up once.)

SECTION VI

OUTPUT FORMAT

All input cards (specification cards and comments cards) will be printed out (offline). The card will be printed basically as it is punched; i.e., characters in adjoining columns will be printed in adjoining print positions. The only exceptions to this rule are columns 1 and 2 which will be offset to the left.

Program-generated data will be printed out immediately after the specification card that caused it. If a specification card's conditions are not met anywhere in the search area, the line following the one on which the specification card was printed will be blank.

SECTION VII

ERROR RETURNS TO MONITOR

There are two conditions that cause a return to the error-entry point of the monitor. One of these is a format error on an input card; i.e., column 2 is not blank and none of the acceptable identifying characters, namely EQ, RL, RA, BD, MK, HO, have been found in columns 1 and 2. An EOF redundancy encountered while attempting to read a specification card (from COMIN) is the other error condition.

When an error occurs, the program either drops into or transfers to an expansion of the macro BAH. This macro expansion consists of the following two instructions:

-Ø 625ØØ Ø ØØ3Ø5 STL LCTN

Ø Ø2ØØØ Ø ØØØØ3 TRA ERRPRT

The address portion of the symbolic location LCTN, which is at nominal location 305₈, shows the actual location at which the error was made known. From this, the nominal location at which the error was made known may be computed. The comment appearing on the BAH card that is found near this nominal location in the attached listing will identify the error.

In the dump that is given, all of memory and all of the central processor's registers will be shown exactly as they were at the time that the error was made known, except for the accumulator and the MQ. (Memory locations LCTN and ERRPRT+2 may also be changed, but this is expected, and the previous contents of these registers are not needed for any debugging.)

SECTION VIII

ADDITIONAL NOTES ON (INPUT) SPECIFICATION CARDS

For both range searches (RL and RA), if argument 1 is identical to argument 2 when both are looked at through the mask, the program goes to the EQ routine. This is indicated in the printout on the line printed out immediately after the line on which the specification card was printed. In this situation, the line will always be printed out; a blank line will be printed if no program-generated data is available. If some program-generated data is to be printed out, then this line will be indented 12 print positions over its usual indentation. (Program-generated data is usually indented six print positions. The first digit of program-generated data to be printed on a line usually occupies print position 8.)

Optimization (of time-expenditure) in a range search may be possible if one has some knowledge of the data to be search. The first comparison against an argument will be made against argument 1, and if this comparison shows that the word cannot lie between argument 1 and argument 2 (when all are masked) no comparison against argument 2 is made. There is no "size" or "magnitude" ordering inherent in the arguments. (The program compares them to find out which is the greater of the two arguments.) That is, argument 1 can be less than, equal to, or greater than argument 2 when both are looked at through the mask. This allows the search to be optimized, as in the following two cases. If one is looking for all memory references to a block of storage which is near the end of his program, then he should choose the first-word location of that block as argument 1 and the last-word location of that block as argument 2. However, if this block lies near the beginning

of his program, then he should choose the last-word location of that block as argument 1 and the first-word location of that block as argument 2. Naturally, an address mask is used.

SECTION IX

ADDITIONAL NOTES ON OUTPUT FORMAT

A comment card is printed out which looks nearly the way it did when it was read in. Column 1 of the card was used as a carriage-control character. The character that appeared in column 3 is printed in print position 9, column 4 is printed in print position 10, and so on for the other columns, ending with column 80 being printed in print position 86.

A specification card is printed in a similar fashion. First, a carriage-control character is inserted in the line to cause the printer to space up two lines before printing the specification card. Columns 1 and 2 of the specification card are printed in print positions 3 and 4, respectively, column 3 is printed in print position 9, column 4 is printed in print position 10 and so on, ending with column 80 being printed in print position 86.

If there is an error in the format of an input card, this card is not printed out and the program goes to its error exit. Hence, the last input card printed is the one that appeared just before the card that is in error.

The buffer size for program-generated output is 22 words. The first word is a word of blanks. At most, 21 words of program-generated output are printed per line. In fact, a full line of program-generated data for EQ, RL, and RA output will normally contain 21 locations. An abnormal case occurs when an RL or RA specification card is read in, and arguments 1 and 2 are identical when looked at through the mask. In this case, the first line of program-generated output is indented 12 print positions if there is any program-generated data to be printed out. If no program-generated data exists for this specification card after the search is completed, a blank line is printed out.

SECTION X

DESCRIPTION OF SYMBOLIC DECK

The symbolic deck is sprinkled with comments to aid anyone who sees a need to change it. The notation "C(PLACE)" is to be read "the contents of location PLACE," and "CA(PLACE)" is to be read "the contents of the address field of location "PLACE." The notations "GR(TH1, TH2)," "EQ(TH1, TH2)," "LS(TH1, TH2)" are almost self-explanatory; a full description of these functions can be found in supplement 1 to the META manual (MITRE TM-77 #2, S1).

The symbolic deck is set up to punch a relocatable column-binary deck with nominal origin \emptyset .

This program is dependent upon the regular monitor (i.e., the monitor that is left in main memory after an M90 LOAD card) for its I/O. All parts of this program that are in any way dependent upon the monitor are grouped together near the beginning of the program. (They are contained between card numbers 15 and 50 of the Appendix.)

SECTION XI

DESCRIPTION OF BINARY DECK

The binary deck is a column-binary relocatable deck with nominal origin \emptyset .

Exactly 224_{10} (340_8) locations are required by the Masked Search Program for instructions, constants, and buffers. Only the first 200_{10} (310_8) locations are loaded. In the last 24_{10} locations arguments 1 and 2 are stored, input is read into, and output is written from.

Those parts of the program which are dependent on the monitor occupy nominal locations $\mathbf{1}_8$ through $\mathbf{23}_8$.

SECTION XII

BLOCK DIAGRAM AND LISTING

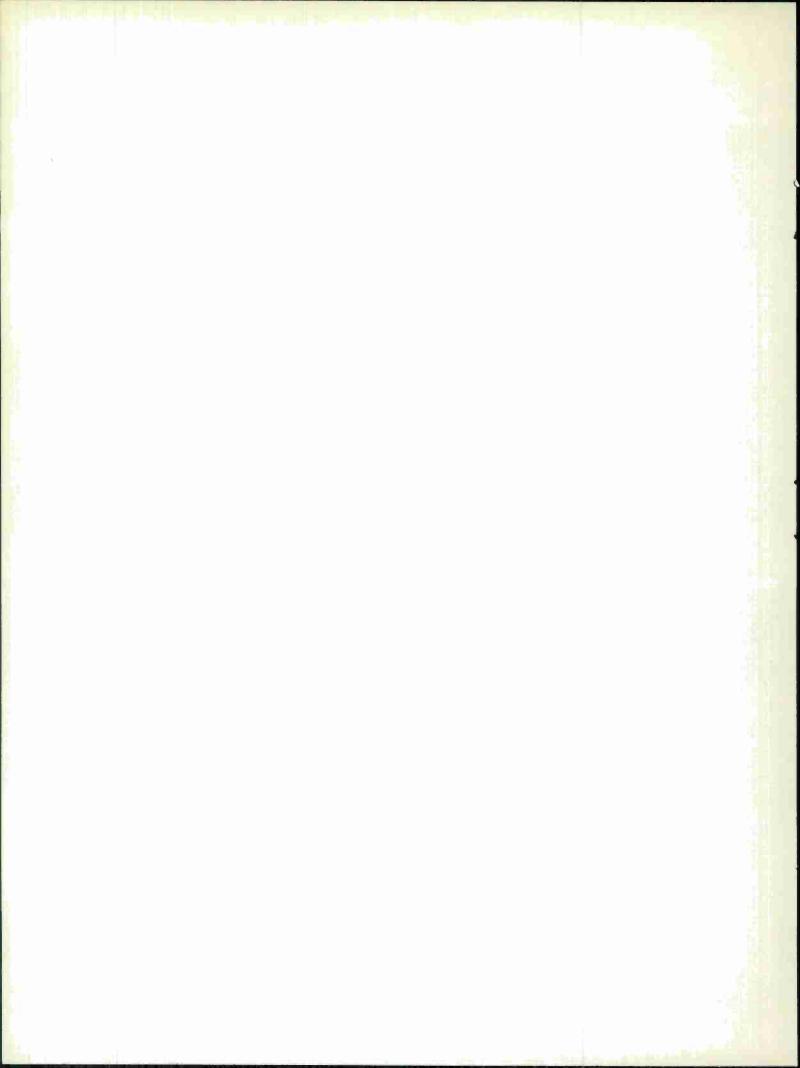
All tricks, except for the obvious ones, have been avoided in coding this program. Tricks have been used at symbolic locations EXIT1 and ADRES1 (nominal locations 17₈ and 236₈ respectively). The tricks are documented in the comments appearing on these cards and on the following REM cards. Several other tricks could have been used, but they cause undue hardship in recoding parts of this program and do not give a big enough reduction in the size of the program to warrant their use.

Several locations have two symbolic names (e.g., PRINTI and PRINTO for 7₈, REDIN and BUFFER for 312₈), while others, which are not referenced, are assigned symbolic names. The extravagance of assigning two symbolic names to a nominal location allows us to identify somewhat the reason for the reference to that nominal location. For example, a TSX PRINTI, 4 means "go to the closed subroutines that prints out an input card," while a TSX PRINTO, 4 means "go to the closed subroutine that prints out a line of program generated data." These two subroutines are identical although they could be different. Since they are performing different functions (although identically) they are given different symbolic names.

The symbolic locations that are not referenced have been named to show a special property which is explained by the comments accompanying the word.

All I/O performed by the Masked Search Program is by tapes.

G. S. Stoller gen



APPENDIX

	META			
		ACRO	0003	3
		TL LCTN	0004	4
		RA ERRPRT	0005	5
		ND.	0006	6
	*	MASKED SEARCH PROGRAM.	0001	1
	*	DO NOT USE RC WORDS IN THIS PROGRAM.	0002	2
		PUNCH A RELOCATABLE BINARY DECK.	0007	7
		EQU 22 BSIZE MAY NOT BE LESS THAN 15 BECAUSE	0008	8
		REM THE INPUT BUFFER STARTS AT THE SAME LOCATION AS	0009	9
		REM THE OUTPUT BUFFER AND REQUIRES 15 LOCATIONS.	0010	10
	25 EBSIZE	EQU BSIZE-1	0011	11
	25 RBSIZE	EQU EBSIZE	0012	12
C		ORG 0	0013	13
O	0 02000 U 00013 START	TRA CLRBUF CLEAR THE I/O BUFFER.	0014	14
	_	EJECT RESTORE THE PAGE.	0015	15
	*	ROUTINES DEPENDENT ON THE REGULAR MONITOR BEING IN	0016	16
	F	REM CORE STORAGE.	0017	17
		GET OUT.	0018	18
1	G 0746C 4 77252 HO	SX S9EMTS,4 ENTER THE SUBROUTINE THAT EMPTIES THE	0019	19
	6	CCM OUTPUT BUFFERS.	CO20	20
2	0 02000 0 77777	TRA -1 NORMAL RETURN TO MCNITOR.	C021	21
		ERROR EXIT ROUTINE.	0022	22
3	0 634CC 4 00CO5 ERRPRT 5	SXA ++2,4	0023	23
4	0 07400 4 77252	SX S9EMTS,4 ENTER THE SUBROUTINE THAT. EMPTIES THE	0024	24
		REM OUTPUT BUFFERS.	0025	25
5	G 774C0 4 C0C0C	\XT	0026	26
6	0 020CG G 77776	TRA -2 ERROR RETURN TO MONITOR.	0027	27
	•	OUTPUT ROUTINES.	0028	28
		SYN PRINTO USE THE SAME OUTPUT ROUTINE TO PRINT OUT	0029	29
		EEM BOTH THE INPUT CARDS AND THE SEARCHED FOR DATA.	0030	30
	G 634CO 4 COO17 PRINTO		0031	31
10		SX SPPRCS,4 GO TO THE SUBROUTINE THAT PRINTS THE	0032	32
		EM OUTPUT GIVEN TO IT.	0033	33
		ZE BUFFER, BSIZE	0034	34
12		PZE C,0,0 C(*) = +0 .	0035	35
13			0036	36
14		BSIZE,4	0037	37
		TQ BUFEND,4	0038	38
16		1X *-1,4,1	0039	39
17		1-RDELAY, 4 CA(+) = 1-RDELAY INITIALLY ONLY.	0040	40
		THIS ALLOWS US TO ENTER THE PART OF THE OUTPUT	0041	41
		REM ROUTINE THAT CLEARS THE OUTPUT BUFFER BEFORE	0042	42
		REM WE DO ANY PRINTING.	0043	43
20		RA 1,4	0044	44
		INPUT ROUTINE.	0045	45
21			0046	46
22		REDIN+1,,14	0047	47
23		TRA BA2 EOF OR REDUNDANCY . EJECT RESTORE THE PAGE.	0048	48
		RESIDE THE PAGE.	0049	49

TSX

8T02.4

ROUTINES ENTIRELY INDEPENDENT OF M9G .

CHECK FOR TYPE OF SPECIFICATION CARD.

0050

0051

0097

97

50

51

74 0 07400 4 00223

75 -0 50000 0 00316	۵	L REDIN+4		0098	98
76 0 07400 4 00237	T	X SIGN.4		0099	99
77 -0 60000 0 00311		G KEY+1	STORE ARGUMENT 2.	0100	100
100 0 07400 4 00007		X PRINTI.4		0101	101
101 0 02000 1 00110		A NOWGO.1		0102	102
			E. THIS IS TIED TO THE TYPES TABLE.	0103	103
102 0 02000 U 00123	Ť	A EO		0104	104
103 0 02000 0 00143		A RL		0105	105
104 0 02000 0 60146		A RA		0106	106
105 0 02000 0 00113		A BD		0107	107
106 0 020CG U 3511C	Τ.			0108	108
107 0 02000 0 00001		A HO		0109	109
110		N #		0110	110
110	*			0111	111
110 -0 50000 0 00310		ORTAIN MASK.		0112	112
		L KEY			113
111 0 60200 0 00307		W MASK		0113	
112 0 02000 0 00021		A RDELAY	A AND ANALYSIS	0114	114
	*	SET BOUNDARIE	S FUR SEARCH.	0115	115
113 -0 50000 0 00311		L KEY+1		0116	116
114 C 6210C 0 00306	_	A UB		0117	117
115 0 621CC U 00126		A SETE		0118	118
116 C 40100 U 00236		M ADRESI		0119	119
117 0 621CC U 00200		A SETR		0120	120
120 -0 40000 0 00310	S	SM KEY		0121	121
121 C 62100 U 00124		A INDEX		0122	122
122 0 0200C 0 00021	T	R RDELAY		0123	123
	•	LOOK FOR EQUA	LS.	0124	124
123 0 774GC 2 00G25	EQ A	T EBSIZE.2		0125	125
124	RGEQ S	'N +	ENTRY POINT TO EQ ROUTINE WHEN A	0126	126
4	R	M RAN	GE-SEARCH ROUTINE FINDS THAT BOTH ARGUMENTS	0127	127
	R	M ARE	IDENTICAL WHEN LOOKED AT THROUGH THE MASK.	0128	128
124 0 77400 1 77777	INDEX A	(T -1,1	CA(+) = -1 INITIALLY. THIS ADDRESS WILL	0129	129
	R	M BE	SET BY BD SPECIFICATION CARDS.	0130	130
125 1 77777 1 00126	T	(I *+1,1,-1		0131	131
126 -0 500CO 1 77776	SETE C	L -2,1	CA(+) = -2 INITIALLY. THIS ADDRESS WILL	0132	132
	R	M RE	SET BY BD SPECIFICATION CARDS.	0133	133
127 0 32200 0 00310	Ε	RA KEY		0134	134
13(-0 32000 0 90307	A	A MASK		0135	135
131 0 100CC U CU136		E FOUNDE		0136	136
132 2 00001 1 00126		X SETE,1,1		0137	137
133 3 00024 2 00021		CH RDELAY . 2 . EBS	17E-1	0138	136
134 0 07400 4 00007		X PRINTO.4		0139	139
135 0 C20CC C C0C21		A RDELAY		0140	140
136 G C74GC 4 G0245	FOUNDE T			0141	141
137 -2 00001 1 00134		X EQLPR.1.1		0142	142
14C 2 COGC1 2 00126		X SETE.2.1		0143	143
141 0 07460 4 00007		X PRINTO, 4		0144	144
142 1 00024 2 00126		CI SETE, 2, CRSIZ	F_1	0145	145
145 1 00054 5 00150	. '	LOOK FOR RANG		0146	146
143 0 54660 0 00375		Q LGLCMP	IC(LGLCMP) = (LAS ••) .	0147	147
143 0 56000 0 00275			IC(XCHLGL) = (XCL) .		148
144 -0 50000 0 00276		AL XCHLGL	ICTACHEOL! - TACE! .	0148	
145 0 02000 0 00150	•		E (ALCEDRAIC)	0149	149
	•	LUUK FUK KANG	E (ALGEBRAIC).	0150	150

	56000 50000			RA	LDQ CAL REM	ALGCMP XCHALG	<pre>IC(XCHALG) = (XCA) . DROP THROUGH TO R ROUTINE.</pre>	0151 0152 0153	151 152 153
						LOOK FOR I	RANGE.	0154	154
	60200			R	SLW	хСн		0155	155
	620CC	-			SLQ	COMPR		0156	156
	620C0				SLQ	COMPAL		0157	157
	62000				SLQ	COMPA2		0158	158
154 -0	50000	0 00	307	RG	CAL		ENTRY POINT OF RANGE-SEARCH ROUTINE WERE WE		159
					REM		TO HAVE ONLY ONE POSSIBLE RANGE-SEARCH.	0160	160
155 0	32000	0 00	311		ANS	KEY+1		0161	161
156 -0	32000	0 00	310		ANA	KEY		0162	162
157 0	60200	0 00	310		SEM	KEY		0163	163
160 -0	130CG	0.00	000		XCL			0164	164
161 0	522CC	0 00	203		XEC	XCH		0165	165
162 G	77400	2 00	025		AXT	RBSIZE + 2		0166	166
163 0	53400	1 00	124		LXA	INDEX, 1		0167	167
164 -0	77400	4 00	000		AXC	0 , 4		0168	168
165 0	3400C	0 00	311	COMPR	CAS	KEY+I	THE OPERATION TO BE PERFORMED HERE IS	0169	169
					REM		EITHER CAS OR LAS . THIS OPERATION IS SET	0170	170
					REM		BY RL AND RA SPECIFICATION CARDS.	0171	171
166 I	77777	4 CC	170		REM TXI	*+2,4,-1	GR(C(KEY),C(KEY+1)) = 1.	0172	172
167 1	77776	2 (0	124		TXI	RGEQ, 2, (1	EBSIZE-2)-RBSIZE EQ(C(KEY),C(KEY+1)) = 1.	0173	173
					REM		DROP THROUGH IF LS(C(KEY), C(KEY+1)) = 1 .	0174	174
170 -0	50000	4 CC	271		CAL	ADRESS,4		0175	175
171 0	62100	0 00	207		STA	COMPA1+3		0176	176
172 C	771C0	0 00	022		ARS	18	THE OPERATION TO BE PERFORMED HERE IS EITHER CAS OR LAS. THIS OPERATION IS SET BY RL AND RA SPECIFICATION CARDS. GR(C(KEY),C(KEY+1)) = 1. EHSIZE-2)-RBSIZE EQ(C(KEY),C(KEY+1)) = 1. DROP THROUGH IF LS(C(KEY),C(KEY+1)) = 1.	0177	177
173 0	621CC	0 00	214		STA	COMPA2+1		0178	178
174 -0	50000	4 00	272		CAL	ADRESS+1	, 4	0179	179
	62100				STA	CUMPA1+1		0180	180
	771CO				ARS	18		0181	181
177 0	621CC	0.00	216		STA	COMPA2+3		0182	182
200 -0	50000	1 77	777	SETR	CAL	-1,1	CA(+) = -1 INITIALLY. THIS ADDRESS WILL	0183	183
					REM		BE SET BY BD SPECIFICATION CARDS.	0184	184
201 -0	320CU	0 00	307		ANA	MASK		0185	185
202 -0	130CC	0 00	COO		XCL			0186	186
203 C	131C0	0 00	000	XCH	XCA		THE OPERATION TO BE PERFORMED HERE IS	0187	187
					REM		EITHER XCA OR XCL . THIS OPERATION IS SET	0188	188
					REM		BY RL AND RA SPECIFICATION CARDS. THE OPERATION TO BE PERFORMED HERE IS	0189	189
204 0	34000	0 00	316	COMPA1	CAS	KEY	THE OPERATION TO BE PERFORMED HERE IS	0190	190
					REM		EITHER CAS OR LAS . THIS OPERATION IS SET	0191	191
					REM		BY RL AND RA SPECIFICATION CARDS.	0192	192
205 2	000Cl	1 00	000		TIX	**,1,1		0193	193
206 2	00001	1 00	217		XIT	FOUNDR, 1	1	0194	194
207 2	000Cl	1 00	000		XIX	**,1,1		0195	195
210 3	00024	2 00	021		TXH	RDELAY, 2	RBSIZE-1	0196	196
211 0	07400	4 00	007		TSX	PRINTO,4		0197	197
212 0	020C0	0.00	021		TRA	RDELAY		0198	198
213 0	340C0	0 00	311	COMPA2	CAS	KEY+1	THE OPERATION TO BE PERFORMED HERE IS	0199	199
					REM		EITHER CAS OR LAS. THIS OPERATION IS SET	0200	200
					REM		BY RL AND RA SPECIFICATION CARDS.	0201	201

	214 0 020CC C 0C00G		TRA	E 0	0202	202
	215 0 02000 0 00217		TRA	FOUNDR	0203	203
	216 0 02000 0 00000		TRA	# *	0204	204
		COUNDS	TSX			
		FOUNDR		2108,4	0205	205
	220 2 00001 2 00200		TIX	SETR;2,1	0206	206
	221 0 07400 4 00007		TSX	PRINTU, 4	0207	207
	222 1 00024 2 00200		TXI	SETR, 2, RBSIZE-1	0208	208
		•		SUBROUTINES.	0209	209
		*		PROCESS THE FIELDS ON A SPECIFICATION CARD.	0210	210
	223 -0 76500 0 00003	8T02	LGR	3	0211	211
			DUP	2,5	0212	212
	224 0 77100 0 00003		ARS	3	0213	213
	225 -0 7650C 0 00003		LGR	3	0214	214
	226 C 771CC U 0UCC3		ARS	3	0213	
	227 -0 765C0 U 00003		LGR	3	0214	
	230 0 77100 0 00003		ARS	3	0213	
	231 -0 76500 0 00003		LGR	3	0214	
	232 0 77100 0 00003		ARS	3	0213	
	233 -6 76500 0 00003		LGR	3		
					0214	
	234 0 77100 0 00003		ARS	3	0213	
	235 -0 76500 0 00003		LGR	3	0214	
	236	ADRES 1		 CA(*) MUST BE 1 , OTHERWISE CHANGE 	0215	215
			REM	ADRES1 .	0216	216
	236 0 02060 4 00001		TRA	1,4	0217	217
	237 0 32200 U 00301	SIGN	ERA	MINUS	0218	218
N	240 -0 32000 0 00302		ANA	LOCHAR	0219	219
2	241 -0 10GC0 4 00001		TNZ	1,4	0220	220
	242 -0 7600C 0 00003		SSM		0221	221
	243 0 76500 0 00000		LRS	0	0222	222
	244 0 02000 4 00001		TRA	1,4	0223	223
				A LOCATION HAS BEEN FOUND TO MEET THE REQUIREMENTS ON	0224	224
			REM	THE LATEST SPECIFICATION CARD. STORE THIS LOCATION	0225	225
			REM	NUMBER IN THE OUTPUT BUFFER.	0226	226
	245 0 75400 1 00000	2108	PXA	11	0227	227
	246 -0 4CCCG C OC3C6		SBM	UB	0228	228
	247 -0 76500 C 00003		L GR	3	0229	229
	250 C 76700 U 00003		ALS	3	0230	230
	251 -0 765CC 0 C0C06		LGR	6	0231	231
	252 0 767C0 C 0C003		ALS	3	0232	232
	253 -0 76500 6 00006		LGR	6	0233	233
	254 0 76700 C COCO3		ALS	3	0234	234
	255 -0 765CC C CC006		LGR	6	0235	235
	256 0 767CC 0 00G03		ALS	3	0236	236
	257 -0 5C1CU C C0304		ORA	L9BLNK	0237	237
	260 -0 7650C C 00017		LGR	3+6+6	0238	238
	261 -0 600C0 2 CO34C		STQ	BUFEND, 2	0239	239
	262 0 02GCC 4 00001		TRA	1,4	0240	240
				TABLE OF IDENTIFYING CHARACTERS ON SPECIFICATION CARDS.	0241	241
			REM	THIS IS TIED TO THE NOWGO TRANSFER TABLE.	0242	242
	263 -3 300C0 C 00025	TYPE1	BCD	1,00GGEQ	0243	243
	264 -3 300CC 0 00051		BCD	1,000GRL	0244	244
	265 -3 30000 0 C0051		BCD	1, COGURA	0245	245

	266 -3 30000 0 00022 267 -3 30000 0 00044 270 -3 30000 0 00030 272	BCD BCD BCD TYPES SYN	1,000GBD 1,0000Mk 1,0000HU •+1 TABLE OF ADDRESSES USED BY THE R ROUTINE.	0246 0247 0248 0249 0250	246 247 248 249 250
	271 0 60200 0 00200	ADRESS PZE	SETR,, SETR	0251	251
	272 0 00217 0 00213	PZE	COMPA2,, FOUNDR	0252	252
	273 0 00200 0 00200	PZE	SETR,,SETR	0253	253
			CONSTANTS	0254	254
	274 -3 34260 0 00060	CARRAG BCD	1 , K CO	0255	255
	275 -U 3400C 0 00000	LGLCMP LAS	•• USED FOR RL SEARCH.	0256	256
	276 -0 130CO U 00000	XCHLGL XCL	USED FOR RL SEARCH.	0257	257
	277 C 340CC O 00COO	ALGCMP CAS	•• USED FOR RA SEARCH.	0258	258
	300 0 13100 C 00000	XCHALG XCA	USED FOR RA SEARCH.	0259	259
	301 -3 30000 C 00000	MINUS BCD	1,00000-	0260	260
	302 0 00000 0 00077	LOCHAR OCT	77	0261	261
	303 -3 36060 6 06060	BLANKS BCD	1,	0262	262
	304 0 00000 0 60000	L9BLNK DCT	60000 THIS LOCATION CONTAINS THE HOLLERITH CODE	0263	263
		REM	FOR A BLANK, SHIFTED LEFT 9 BIT POSITIONS	0264	264
		REM	(3/2 COLUMNS).	0265	265
		•	STORAGE.	0266	266
	305 0 00000 0 00000	LCTN PZE	•• ERROR FINDING AID.	0267	267
	306 0 00000 0 77776	UB PZE	-2 CA(+) = -2 INITIALLY. THIS ADDRESS WILL	0268	268
		REM	BE SET BY BD SPECIFICATION CARDS.	0269	269
	307 -3 77777 7 77777	MASK OCT	7777777777 INITIAL SETTING. THIS LOCATION WILL BE	0270	270
		REM	SET BY MK SPECIFICATION CARDS.	0271	271
10	310 2	KEY BSS	2	0272	272
ယ	312	REDIN SYN	BUFFER THE INPUT BUFFER IS IDENTICAL IN STARTING	0273	273
		REM	LOCATION TO THE OUTPUT BUFFER.	0274	274
	312 26	BUFFER BSS	BSIZE	0275	275
	340	BUFEND SYN	BUFFER+BSIZE	0276	276
	0	END	START	0277	277

THE FOLLOWING SYMBOLS APPEAR TO BE CORRECT

THE FCLLCWING SYMBOLS FRUM THE COMPOOL WERE USED BY THE PROGRAM

THE FOLLOWING MACROS HAVE BEEN DEFINED BY THE PROGRAM

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END OF META ASSEMBLIES.

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